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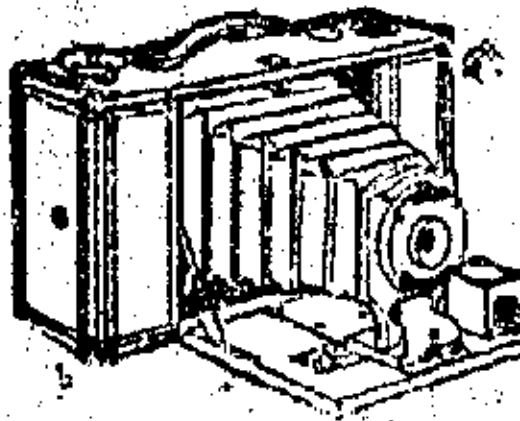


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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [478]







# CHINA SOCIETY. ANNUAL DINNER IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 13th.

At the annual dinner of the China Society held at the Trocadero Restaurant last night, the Chinese Minister, His Excellency Low Yuk-lin, presided over about 120 guests, including the Rev. Lord William Cecil, Admiral Sir Edward Fremantle and Lady Fremantle, Sir Walter and Lady Hillier, Sir Chas. and Lady Dudgeon, Baron Ito, Lady Cameron, Amy, Lady Folly, Mr. George Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Brennan, Mr. Arthur Drossy, Mr. and Mrs. G. Acheson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Addis, Mrs. G. Addis, L. F. Ah-lo, H. F. Allen, E. L. B. Allen, H. C. G. Allen, C. F. R. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Angier, Mr. A. Aoki, Mr. T. S. Baker, Col. Barrow, E. W. Bigsby, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bois, Capt. Bois, Mr. R. E. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Brady, Mr. J. F. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Dullock, Mr. G. H. Dullock, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. G. Carter, Mrs. Copeland, Signora Costantini, E. Consins, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Coutts, C. E. de Bortolano, Mrs. Handley Derry, F. D'Elanget, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Dipple, Mr. G. B. Dowdell and Miss Dowdell, Mrs. Miss Dudgeon, Mr. A. W. Fremantle, Mr. Lionel Giles, Mr. Laurence Giles, Mrs. Giles, Mr. F. W. Grantham, Mr. C. Hannan, Miss G. Hannan, Mr. H. Hartley, Mr. F. H. Hawkins, Mr. H. M. Hillier, Mr. Harol. Hillier, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hippley, Mr. C. G. Holworthy, Mr. L. C. Hopkins, Mrs. Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Johnston, Mr. H. D. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. Joseph, Mr. F. Joye, Miss Kemp, Mr. J. C. D. Kerr, Mrs. John Kirby, Mr. F. Kirby, Mr. J. Komma, Mrs. Lane, Mr. W. T. Lay, Dr. and Mrs. Moreland McCrea, Miss MacDougall, Mr. J. S. Mackintosh, Miss Maclean, Dr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Martelli, Rev. G. Currie Martin, Mr. J. H. Michael, Rev. G. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Perry, Miss Pirks, Mr. George Pridis, Mr. G. M. H. Playfair, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Probst, Mr. and Mrs. Raikes, Dr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Robertson, Mr. J. Sakata, Mr. and Mrs. F. Salinger, Mr. C. P. Sandberg, Mr. A. Sandberg, Mr. B. C. G. Scott, Mrs. J. L. Scott, Mr. Y. Shibata, Mr. and Mrs. J. Silverston, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. de B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Tembins, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Townsend, Mr. Y. H. Tan, Mr. J. K. Tweed, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ward, Mr. A. Watanabe, Mr. H. Wilcockson and Miss Zimmerman.

After the toast of the King and the Emperor of China, His Excellency proposed the health of the Society as follows:—It gives me the greatest pleasure, as it is also an honour, to be asked to preside at the annual dinner of the Society, the growth and increasing prosperity of which I have watched with great care and satisfaction. It was, I remember, four or five years ago that I had the honour of taking part in its formation, and it is very gratifying to me this evening, as well as to you, I am sure, that we are in the proud position of saying that it is sailing smoothly and is enjoying what the Chinese call *fung-shui*. (Cheers.) (The expression *fung-shui* means "good luck.") Much credit for this is due to Mr. Jamieson and Mr. Brennan and the many members who gave their support to the society. A Society like this is bound to create much good feeling, and it serves a useful purpose by extending the minds of the Chinese and English people, and by stimulating a desire to know more of each other. The result will be to bring about a better understanding between the two countries to our mutual benefit and prosperity. I feel I have your permission to say that we all in our hearts sincerely wish for the success of the Society, that it may increase and improve in its usefulness and numbers, the better to accomplish the purpose for which it was originally intended. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. JAMIESON submitted the health of the Chinese Minister. He said His Excellency had represented his country successfully at Singapore, in the Transvaal, Belgium, and now in this country. In each capacity he had conducted the affairs of his country with a dignity worthy of the best traditions of his country. At the time the Society was formed, he (Mr. Jamieson) was hesitating as to how far it would be a success, but the large gatherings they had had since had dispelled any doubts that were entertained. The China Society was now recognised as a going concern. This was in large measure due to His Excellency. (Cheers.) Referring to contemporary events in China, Mr. Jamieson said remarkable things had been happening there, as to which a word of commendation and praise was due. He said this he more willingly because he had noticed at certain gatherings of their countrymen where China was the topic that there was a tendency to indulge overmuch in criticism, to express impatience that things were not going better. These critics did not fully consider the difficulties in the way. As to the plague in Manchuria, remarkable steps were taken by China to combat it and bring it to a termination. The first reports which came to hand were exceedingly alarming. They heard that towns and villages had been ravaged and that people were dying by hundreds and thousands, and it was a serious matter as to what was to be done. Now that fuller reports were to hand they learned that the Chinese officials, assisted by a small circle of medical men on the spot, achieved remarkable results. Very energetic steps were taken under the guidance of the enlightened Viceroy of Manchuria, and they proved effective. Altogether the Chinese

had accomplished a remarkable performance. (Cheers.) The outcome of it all was, he believed, that the plague had been extinguished. (Cheers.) Recently a conference of medical men took place at the invitation of the Government of China, who asked them to go to China and study the plague on the spot, and the conference was presided over at its opening by a Chinese doctor, whose speech, for breadth of view, wise advice, and grasp of the situation, would not have been unworthy of the President of the Royal College of Surgeons. (Cheers.) With men like that China need not despair. (Cheers.) Speaking next of the constitutional movement, Mr. Jamieson declared that it was a movement in the right direction, and was bound to go on.

The CHAIRMAN, replying, said:—I thank Mr. Jamieson for the kind words he has spoken, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the kind way you have received them. You know so much about the affairs of China from the papers and letters you receive from your old friends who are in China, and it is, therefore, needless for me to refer to them at length. But with regard to education it is astonishing that in the direction of women's education in China we receive mails from China which give details of how education is spreading in China. The girls are just as familiar with the politics of China as the boys—(laughter)—and they hope that as soon as your women get votes they will get theirs. (Laughter and cheers.) A few years ago news never reached the interior of China, but now every day telegrams from Europe are reported in the Chinese papers, and the people read them as eagerly as you do here. In regard to the constitutional Government which we are establishing, we think that it is progressing in the right direction, but it is a great thing to establish a new constitution in such a country as China. We hope to study your constitution.

Of course the constitutional question requires many years of study before you can decide which is best, but we think that the English constitution is more suitable to China than any other. (Cheers.) The annual general meeting followed. Mr. BRENNAN, proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, announced that there had been five lectures during the year and that the society was steadily growing. Mr. G. Jamieson, who had been chairman since the Society was started, had decided to retire, and Sir W. Hillier, at the invitation of the council, had consented to take his place. Fifty people had not paid their subscription, but there was a small balance of £5 in hand.

Mr. A. Drossy, seconded, and urged every member in the coronation year to induce not less than one friend to join the Society. The motion was agreed to, and the proceedings concluded with that exchange of friendly chat which is always the best feature of these China Society gatherings, restoring as it does the links of friendship first formed "Somewhere East of Suez."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SKIMMED MILK DEBATE.  
(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Hongkong, June 6th.

SIR.—In the curtailed report of the debate in the Legislative Council on the subject of skimmed milk no mention was made of the statements which drew from His Excellency the remark that the description in Chinese on the wrapper was manifestly fraudulent, and it is not therefore clear to the public on what grounds so serious a statement was made. During the debate Hon. Dr. Ho Hsi handed to His Excellency a written translation of the Chinese words, which purported to represent the English phrase "Machine-skimmed milk." They were to the effect that the milk in the tin was "the pure milk of a yellow cow" which had been milked by machinery. This was read to the Committee by His Excellency, and the translation furnished to Government by the Registrar-General, which was read by the Colonial Secretary, was to the same effect. The intention, therefore, as Dr. Ho Kai showed, was to mislead the purchaser and cause him to believe that the condensed milk was pure whole milk, and not skimmed milk.

When Mr. Pollock moved his amendment that the Bill should not come into force until a deferred date, it was pointed out that the printed date, June 1st, was a printer's error for 21st, and His Excellency observed that in view of the intentionally misleading nature of the description on the label he could no longer feel any sympathy with the vendors. Mr. Pollock concurred and withdrew his amendment. It is hardly necessary to add that His Excellency neither inferred nor did it ever occur to him to imagine that the legal gentlemen who represented the case for the vendors had any knowledge whatever of the misleading statement on the wrapper of the tin, which was produced for inspection of the Council. I am, Your obedient servant,

N. SIMSON,  
Private Secretary.

[We may say that the statements covered by the above letter appeared in the *Daily Press* report of the debate.—ED.]

## THE COLONIAL REVENUE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] SIR.—There are some who may have been disappointed and therefore discontented.

The Government cannot for certain reasons let the public know the why and the wherefore of its actions.

Possibly it may be due to policy—Imperial or otherwise—that certain Concessions and Leases are granted.

Mr. Wong Kam Fook, having been born in this Colony, ought to have known better. I let him try again, please.—Yours, &c., E. T. CHOW.

## CHINA'S FIRST PRIME MINISTER.

PRINCE CHING AND HIS RECORD.

The following is the article in which Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of the *Times*, recently described the record of Prince Ching:—

Peking, April 27.  
Prince Ching has been for years the most conspicuous and the most notorious figure in China. The story of his life is the story of China for the past 27 years—the story of the Empire. From those disasters China is now emerging chastened and strengthened; her future, under new methods of government, is rich with promise. Whether Constitutional development can be guided satisfactorily by a despot of old man, irresolute, wily, corrupt, and inefficient, is a question which may be disputed. To create a Senate whose deliberations were marked by a reasonableness, dignity, and ability worthy of all praise was a wise step; to elect as its President an inflexible Prince like Pu-lun was a laudable act, but then to remove the Prince and substitute for him an angry Manchurian Conservative of the old school like Shih Hsin, an impolitic and condemned by every thoughtful man in the country. And now the people clamouring for a Cabinet are given a Cabinet which is only the Grand Council under another name, and Prince Ching, the President of the Grand Council, becomes the first Prime Minister. "New Erosbyter is but old Priest writ large."

Foolish are the counsels guiding the young Emperor. Regard for the past is the chief defect of the Manchus and the cause of the immense preponderance of Imperialism in the higher metropolitan offices. Disaffection wide and deep is expressed against this folly. To the counsels of Prince Ching, the most trusted of his advisers and the most corrupt of Chinese officials, must be attributed this policy of folly.

PRINCE CHING'S ANTECEDENTS.  
Prince Ching is not of princely origin. An Imperial Prince of the second rank, he was, in 1839, he was, when a child of 13, adopted as the heir of a grandson of the great Emperor Chien Lung, the grandson being the son of the 17th son of the Emperor. As an adopted son he was admitted to all the rights and recognition of a true son. He is thus regarded as of the same generation as the Emperor Hsien Feng (1857-61) and his brothers, Prince Kung and Prince Chun, the father of the Prince Regent.

In his early years he was not well provided for, and it is recorded that he was glad to increase his income by giving lessons in writing and painting. He is an excellent painter of Chinese landscape, and a master of handwriting. His rise in the ranks of the peerage has been continuous. By adoption made a Prince of the Fourth Rank in 1852, he was raised to the Third Rank in 1871, the Second Rank in 1884, the First Rank in 1894, and on the death of the late Emperor in December, 1908, he was admitted to the ranks of Hereditary Princes of the First Order.

His first appointment to office was on April 11, 1884, when, quite untrained and inexperienced, he was made President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, the old Taung-li Yamen, in place of Prince Kung, degraded. His appointment coincided with the commencement of difficulties with France, which culminated in war. He bore no glorious part in the conduct of the Empire during this memorable time, when China finally lost even the semblance of her former authority in Annam and Tonking. While he did not personally conduct the negotiations for the Treaty of Peking which was signed by Li Hung-chang on June 9, 1885, he signed with M. Constant the Additional Convention of June 26, 1887, by which Mangtsun Yunnan was opened as a free port.

Four years later, in the matter of the Imperial Audience, he is found counselling the Emperor to slight the foreign representatives in Peking by receiving them in the Hall of Tributary Nations, an Oriental indignity that in those days was regarded as a clever ruse well adapted to maintain the prestige of the Throne in the eyes of its subjects.

Created Prince of the First Order in February, 1884, he was responsible in large measure for the misdirection of the Throne as to the preparation of his war with Japan, and he approved the bombastic declaration of war drafted by Wen Tung-ho, which provoked the derision of the whole world. No single success redeemed the long train of disasters which followed. There is no need to notice so severely the fatal blunders then committed, nor to recall the state of unpreparedness due to the corruption of the office Ministers at whose head sat conspicuous the subject of this memoir.

Disgraced and degraded in Peking, he was recalled to power, and nominated Co-Director of War Operations. On the death of Prince Kung on May 22, 1898, Prince Ching resumed full control of the Foreign Office. A few weeks later, on July 1, he signed the Convention by which Wei-hai-wei was leased to Great Britain "for so long a period as Port Arthur remain in the occupation of the Russian Government." The Convention, known as the *Treaty of Peking*, was signed on September 8, 1898, by which the Emperor was relegated to a position of tutelage, the worst of 1898, and the summoning to Peking of Tsung-tsun's undisciplined hordes were followed by the Boxer outbreak of 1900, which could have been averted had there been a less irresolute Minister at the head of the Tsung-li Yamen. During the Boxer rebellion and the siege of the Legations, Prince Ching remained in Peking. The despatches addressed to the beleaguered Legations signed "Prince Ching and others," were subsequently published. It is impossible to believe him innocent of complicity in this crime against humanity.

The foreign troops entered Peking on August 14, 1900. The following morning, Prince Ching left with the Empress Dowager on her flight to Singan-fu, but three days later he had been ordered by his superior mistress to return to Peking and make peace with the foreigners. With guilty conscience he timidly re-entered Peking. Sir Robert Hart, it is understood, having given him an explicit assurance that his person would be secured. In the peace negotiations which followed, and which were finally concluded in the protocol of September 7, 1901, he was associated with Li Hung-chang as the representative of China States to China, and the Japanese Emperor, now the Foreign Secretary, Marquis Komura. A new Ministry, called the Waiwu-pu, was created, consisting of a President, two Assistant Presidents, and two Vice-Presidents. The post of President was given to Prince Ching, and to this post he has since

clung. On April 13, 1905, on the death of Jung Lu, he rose to increased power, and was made President of the Grand Council, the highest post in the Empire. He also succeeded Jung Lu in the lucrative post of Censorial of the Imperial Mausoleus. He is still President of the Grand Council.

Every position of dignity that could be given to an official has been thrust upon him. He has been the Supervisor-in-Chief of Naval Reorganization, the present deplorable condition of the Chinese Navy bears witness to his incapacity. He has been Comptroller-General of the Army Board—its success in large measure is due to his abstinence from any duties connected with it. The last important convention to which he affixed his name was the Manchurian Convention of December 22, 1905, and its supplementary Agreement, one of the stipulations of which provided for the transformation of the Japanese military railway between Antung and Mukden. China's violation of this undertaking compelled Japan to proceed to the construction of the railway without awaiting China's consent, this being but one of the many humiliations which Prince Ching has succeeded in bringing upon his country, a more recent instance being the Russian ultimatum regarding Mongolia.

As President of the Waiwu-pu he has systematically evaded his duties. Ministers of powerful foreign States have been treated by him in a way that would not be tolerated in any other country under heaven, for representatives of Great Powers respectfully crave audience with this corrupt old mandarin to discuss questions that he has contemptuously declined to treat at the Foreign Office. He has not been in the Foreign Office, although he is Foreign Minister, six times in the six years. He grants rare audiences to the Foreign Ministers in his own residence. Royalty itself could hardly be more exclusive.

HIS PRIVATE LIFE AND CHARACTER.  
His Palace in Peking, in the northern part of the city, outside the Imperial City, has been the place of pilgrimage of expectant officials for a generation past. "His front door is a market place" is the common saying among the Chinese. Every official who enters the precincts of his Palace has to pay toll to the gate-man.

For years the Prince has stood for all that is most evil in Chinese officialdom, yet to an exceptional degree he enjoyed the confidence of the Empress Dowager, who showered honours upon him unceasingly. His record is always associated with disaster. No constructive statesman, no masterful patriot, he has lived his 73 years with no act of glory attached to his name. His private life has been unimpeached. The Press never mentions his name but in execration, but he survives it all, and is daily more powerful. Polygamons to a degree unusual even among Chinese, he has had a large family, and by judicious marriages he is related to an extraordinary number of the highest Princes and officials in the Empire. His eldest son, who is to be Chinese Ambassador at the Coronation of King George V., is married to the daughter of Ea Shou, a Manchu, the Governor of Shensi Province. Another son is married to the daughter of the Governor of Shanung, Sun Pao-chi, a Chinese, the first instance in history of a Manchu Prince marrying the daughter of a Chinese. One of his daughters married the eldest son of Yulu, the notorious Viceroy of the Metropolitan Province during the Boxer Rebellion. When Tientsin was bombarded by the foreign troops in 1900, the son committed suicide with his father. His widow was at that time in Peking. She was the favourite lady-in-waiting of the late Empress Dowager, and accompanied her in her flight to Singan-fu, returned with her to Peking, and remained with her till her death. She is still the most favoured lady-in-waiting at the Imperial Court, being now attached to the present Empress Dowager. Through another daughter his family is closely inter-married with the family of Prince Su, President of the Ministry of the Interior; another daughter is married to Prince Mei, one of the highest of the Mongol Princes, a chief of a Khukha Mongol; and still another is married to the Mongol Prince Poin, Minister of the Presence, who was specially detached to accompany the Dalai Lama to Peking.

## CHINESE "HOWLERS."

In answer to the question, "What are the five great races of mankind?" a Chinese student replied, said Bishop Montague, "Propagators of the Gospel of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at the Albert Hall last night. 'The hundred yards, the hurdles, the quarter-mile, the mile and the three miles.'"

In another paper a Chinese student said that "Out of sight, out of mind," could be explained in two words, "Invisible, insane."

## TOBACCO DEAFNESS.

Dr. Ferrant, of Lyons, has just brought to light a new lesion to be put to the account of tobacco—viz., deafness. Actually the use of tobacco is dangerous in this respect only where there is a predisposition, as in the case of persons who are slightly deaf in one ear without being aware of it. This is by no means infrequent, and the infirmity is only discovered by chance, often in making use of the telephone, as imperfect sight of the right eye is often revealed only when trying to take aim with a gun.

The predisposition of these half-deaf cases is often hereditary, or caused by frequent use of the pipe, or the use of the nasal mucus or of the pharyngeal passage. It is thus in winter, chiefly that smoking, even in moderation, affects the hearing. These who sniff or chew tobacco are exposed to the same risks as smokers. The affection may become very marked and even incurable, persisting in spite of the disease of tobacco.

It is probably caused by the well-known effect of nicotine on the vaso-motor system, which produces a vascular hyperemia of the phenomena which are not compensated in the cavity of the tympanum.—*The Lancet*.

## "MOISE CHEZ CONFUCIUS."

Under this title an interesting story appears in a Paris contemporary concerning the late rulers of China. The Chinese Christians, about a dozen years ago, presented the Dowager Empress with a magnificent copy of the Scriptures, translated into Chinese. It was a fine example of modern penmanship, the writing being on silk, and the covers of the Bible being of silver. The gift was graciously received and Her Majesty read the book. This excited the Emperor's curiosity, and he ordered one of the eunuchs to obtain for him a copy of the New Testament. The books formed part of the loot of the Forbidden City in 1900. The Emperor was a close student of the Testament, and was deeply affected by him. The Bible was found in the Empress's chamber, and the Testament in the Emperor's study. The future Ruler has been presented with another and less pretentious copy, but it is his last copy. The Regent, in accepting the gift at the hands of the American Minister, promised His Excellency that as soon as the Emperor has mastered his rudiments, he should study the sacred writings.

## THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

The following is an extract from *The Times* Parliamentary report of the 10th ult.:

Mr. T. Taylor (Lance, S.E., Radcliffe, Opp.) asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he could state the result of the negotiations with China regarding the limitation of the Indo-Chinese opium traffic, and whether the new agreement permitted China to exclude Indian opium as soon as she could show that her own small remaining production had entirely stopped. He further asked for information about the opium now in bond at Hongkong and treaty ports.

Mr. Montagu (Cambridgeshire, Conservative, Min.)—The treaty was signed with China yesterday, and the summary of the treaty which appears in *The Times* of this morning may be taken as correct. The answer to the second question is in the affirmative. Roughly speaking, I believe the amount of unrefined opium now in the treaty ports and Hongkong is about 21,000 chests. On the assumption that that figure is correct, the Indian exports of opium to China during the year 1912 will be 18,500 chests, as against 25,500 chests which they would have been if this stock had not been taken into account.

Mr. Keir Hardie (Merthyr Tydvil, Lab.) asked what provision had been made to make up the loss to the revenues of India.

Mr. T. Taylor asked whether the Indian Government had not already received as much money as they expected during the whole nine or ten year period owing to the gross reduction in the quantity of opium produced in China.

Another Ministerial member asked whether any contribution was to be made from the Imperial Exchequer towards the burden proposed to be put on the Indian taxpayer under the treaty.

Mr. Montagu—The result of the reduction in the output of opium has been to inflate the price received for opium. During the next seven years the revenue received by India from the export of opium to China may entirely disappear—a revenue of over £3,000,000. It is rather premature to consider the question of a contribution from the Imperial Exchequer until it is seen what China does under the new agreement. It is interesting to know that the suggestion is made by a representative of the British taxpayer.

Mr. MacNeill—How does it come to pass that this Opium Agreement, which is a matter of very great importance, has been ratified absolutely behind the back of the House of Commons altogether, and that this House now learns of it for the first time? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Montagu—The method of concluding treaties with foreign countries is well known to the hon. member, and if he has any objection to it he must address his objection to my right hon. friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. MacNeill—I have asked him often. (Laughter.)

Colonel Yate—Is it the fact that by the agreement India will be robbed of three millions of revenue so that the revenues of Persia may be increased?

Mr. Montagu—The Government of India have decided, so soon as may be, to stop the sale of opium to China. (Ministerial cheers.) I have received no intimation of the unwillingness of the Indian cultivators and taxpayer to bear his part in this ruinous policy.

Colonel Yate—How much revenue will be lost to India, and will it accrue to Persia by this policy?

Mr. Montagu—If the hon. member will study the terms of the Agreement when they are available, he will see that precautions have been taken that no other supply of opium shall reach China in opposition to the supply from India. (Hear, hear.)

## THE YELLOW PERIL.

NOTED SHIPOWNER SOUNDS AN ALARMIST NOTE.

Under these headlines the *London Daily Chronicle* publishes the following:—

Mr. R. P. Houston, M.P., the well-known Liverpool shipowner, and head of the Houston line of steamers, writes to the *Daily Chronicle* a lengthy letter pointing out the peril of the rapid influx of Chinese into English port towns and their employment on British ships.

After referring to a recent letter by a Glasgow firm of shipowners containing most derogatory and damaging allegations against British seamen and landings, Mr. Houston writes, and after complaining that the vindication of the British seamen by the President of the Board of Trade (in reply to Parliamentary questions by Mr. Houston) was quite inadequate, Mr. Houston continues:—

It is, and has ever been, a rule rigorously enforced by me, that no foreigner shall be shipped on board any of the vessels of my fleet sailing from home ports, and the same rule is enforced as far as it is practicable in all foreign ports.

The British seaman is not an angel or a "pious saint," but with all his faults, and he naturally has some (inobedience being the worst), I much prefer my own countrymen to foreigners, and more especially Asiatics. It is unfortunate that some shipowners, by reason of the Chinamen being cheaper, prefer to employ Chinese sailors and firemen. I admit the temptation to do so is great, to those whose first consideration is cheapness, for the Chinamen, shipped in China, can be engaged for about one-third the wages paid the British seaman, and can be fed for about half the cost of the British seaman.

Although the Chinamen possess the virtues of sobriety and industry, he also practices the vices of the East; and his presence in ever-growing numbers in live pool and other large seaports is to my mind a serious evil and a source of danger to the community. In some world and mysterious manner he appears to have special attractions for British women, and the infusion of Mongolian blood in our population is, to my mind, not an advantage to the British nation.

Chinamen also possess one of the dastardly and kindly characteristics of Scotchmen, and, having found a new sphere possessing greater attractions than their native land, invariably induce their friends and relations to follow their example; therefore, unless this Chinese immigration is arrested, I shall quite expect to see these enterprising Celestials displacing the dock labourers of Liverpool and seaports, as well as manning our ships, for, as previously mentioned, I admit their capability of competing successfully with and displacing Britishers.

In this connection (adds Mr. Houston) I addressed a question to the President of the Board of Trade on May 4, to the following effect:—Whether he will introduce an Act requiring that at least 75 per cent. of the officers, engineers, and crew of any British vessel shall be British subjects, to which Mr. Huxton replied that pending the result of inquiries he was making he was not prepared to make any statement.

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# INDIA AND THE OPIUM AGREEMENT.

The Times of the 9th ult. contained the  
following leading article:—

The new Opium Agreement between Great  
Britain and China was signed yesterday, and  
there can be no doubt that it heralds the early  
disappearance of the opium traffic between  
India and Chinese ports. Our Peking Corres-  
pondent recently predicted that the Agree-  
ment would bring about the extinction of the  
trade within two years, and his estimate is  
probably well justified. The arrangements now  
made follow the lines we have been led to expect.  
The earlier Agreement, made at the end of 1907,  
provided for a gradual reduction of the Indian  
exports at the rate of one-tenth annually. This  
would have extinguished the trade in another  
seven years. The British Government have  
now agreed that Indian exports shall stop in  
less than that period, if China proves that she  
has ceased to produce "native opium." It is  
further agreed that Indian opium shall not be  
conveyed meanwhile into any Chinese province  
which has ceased to cultivate or to import  
"native opium." The ports of Canton and  
Shanghai are, however, expressly exempted from  
this provision, and the exemption is important,  
because they are the chief ports of entry for  
Indian opium. Great Britain also agrees to  
accept the heavy increase in the opium duty,  
which some Chinese provincial authorities had  
already begun to impose without regard to  
treaty rights. The only other provision of  
vital importance is that by which Great Britain  
undertakes to reduce Indian exports by an  
amount equal to one-third of the amount of  
uncertified Indian opium in bond in China on  
given dates. This is in addition to the prescribed  
annual reduction of one-tenth. As there is  
already a great accumulation of opium in the  
bonded stores, this provision must very speedily  
reduce the Indian exports to somewhat slender  
proportions. It is, however, the new Agree-  
ment in its entirety, which will be endorsed,  
not only by English opinion, but by the bulk of  
enlightened opinion in India. The development  
of the opium trade under British auspices is a  
chapter of our history which most people wish to  
see closed for ever. If China really succeeds in  
extinguishing the production of opium within  
her borders it becomes manifestly impossible to  
continue the Indian trade another day. The  
whole world has contemplated with admiration  
and a little envy, the striking success of the  
Chinese crusade. Whether the creation of a  
Cabinet and a Privy Council, which is also  
announced from Peking, is equally a sign of  
national progress, remains to be seen. The  
strong Manchu flavour of the new bodies is not  
altogether encouraging.

When, however, we have given due expres-  
sion to our satisfaction at the approaching  
extinction of a dark blot upon the British  
flag of India, it still remains to consider the  
precise effect upon Indian finances. The moral  
fervour is chiefly ours, but India has to pay.  
What we have done, in effect, is to wipe out an  
important source of Indian revenue, which  
produced an average annual sum of about  
\$5,000,000. It is true that India had fairly  
ample warning of the intention of Great Britain,  
and that even before the inauguration of the  
new policy the opium revenue was always  
regarded as likely to cease some day. It is  
true, moreover, that up to the present the  
finances of India have actually derived ad-  
ditional benefit from the first Agreement. Al-  
though exports were curtailed the price of opium  
ruled so high that the Indian Exchequer found  
itself in the possession of unexpected windfalls.  
That agreeable interlude is now over, and the  
Indian Government have to face the sacrifice  
expected of them. Had the original  
Agreement been maintained, the revenue  
produced by a heavy loss of revenue might have  
been minimized, because the process would have  
been very gradual. The prospect of an almost  
immediate termination of the trade will inevitably  
cause a serious dislocation of the Indian  
Budget. Its exact effect cannot yet be estimated,  
but it will probably involve fresh taxation.  
The sources of revenue in India are so limited that  
the Indian peasant will be fortunate if he is  
paying more for his salt in a year or two. The  
impending extinction of the receipts from opium  
comes at a time when large new expenditure is  
in contemplation. Great Britain has been telling  
India that she must spend much more on educa-  
tion, in order to learn to appreciate the benefits  
of British rule. While on the one hand we have  
urged her to spend more, on the other we are  
now curtailing her revenue. The latter necessity  
was imperative, for the opium trade had  
become intolerable, but we ought to recognize  
that its disappearance imposes a rather grave  
responsibility upon Great Britain.

When we turn to the Native States, the re-  
sponsibility becomes even more marked. Com-  
paratively few Native States are concerned,  
but the value of their exports of opium has  
in the past exceeded \$5,000,000 annually. They  
claim that they were exporting opium to China  
possibly in limited quantities—when Vasco  
da Gama anchored off Calicut. What is un-  
questionable is that the East India Company  
entered into competition with them, practically  
forced a large extension of poppy cultivation in  
Bengal, and eventually levied heavy imposts  
upon the opium produced in the Native States,  
thereby endorsing the continuance of the trade.  
The States were not consulted when the present  
Agreement was entered into. We decided to  
extinguish their revenue from opium without  
asking their consent. Some of the States are  
not only opposed to the extinction of the China  
trade, but have formally protested against it  
with the utmost vigour. More than one of the  
smaller territories will be rendered almost  
bankrupt by the new policy. Even so pros-  
perous a State as Gwalior will be seriously  
embarrassed. Land under poppy produces  
vastly more revenue to the Native States  
than land under other crops. The princes  
concerned are asking for compensation, although  
they declare that it will be almost impossible  
adequately to compensate the large numbers of  
cultivators who will be sorely affected by the  
change. Their claim is undeniably justified.  
Is British India to be called upon to com-  
pensate them, in addition to the heavy  
losses she is already destined to sustain, or  
will Great Britain take upon herself part of  
the cost of her somewhat belated recognition  
of a great moral issue? We cannot compensate  
the owner of lands when their licences are ex-  
tinguished. We paid the cost of freeing the  
slaves in the West Indies. Are we to treat the  
princes and chiefs of India less generously?  
And are we to bear no share of the burden which  
will fall upon British India until the inevitable  
financial stress is eased? We trust that in the  
satisfaction likely to be produced by the new  
Peking Agreement the important considera-  
tions will not be overlooked. The general ten-  
dency has been to look at the opium question  
from a limited point of view, without regard to  
all the responsibilities it implies. Even to day,  
while we denounce the iniquities of the Indian  
opium traffic, we pay far too little heed to the  
large exports of morphine from England to the  
East, or to the illicit cocaine traffic from the  
Continent to Indian and Chinese ports, which  
is working such deadly havoc. If we are in  
earnest about the extinction of the opium trade,  
we should see to it that our sacrifices are not  
wholly vicarious.—The Times.

# CHANGELING OR COUNT?

ROMANCE OF A VAST FORTUNE  
AND A TITLE.

Berlin, May 14.

The Supreme Court of the Empire has decided  
a romantic and mysterious case, in which many  
members of the German aristocracy are interest-  
ed, by deciding that the boy known as Joseph  
Kwilecki is the son of Countess Isabella Kwilecki  
and the heir to the family fortune and estates  
in Poland.

The effort to establish the legitimacy of Count  
Joseph Kwilecki resulted in litigation extending  
over a period of years, and the revelation of a  
story which is more like a plot in a novel than a  
succession of facts affecting living personages.  
The four central figures of this strange affair  
are:—  
Count Joseph Kwilecki, now fourteen years  
of age, the only son and heir of Count  
Ignaz Kwilecki.  
Cecilia Mayer, a Galician peasant woman  
who was formerly the wife of a railway  
navy, and who after her husband's death  
earned a precarious living by manual field  
labour.  
Count Ignaz Kwilecki, a great Polish nobleman  
nearly seventy years of age, who claims to be  
the father of Count Joseph Kwilecki.  
Count Hector Kwilecki, a distant cousin who  
claims the inheritance of the family estates  
on the grounds that Count Joseph Kwilecki  
is not a Kwilecki at all, but the son of  
Cecilia Mayer.

Franz Cecilia Mayer claimed to be the right-  
ful mother of little Count Joseph, and demand-  
ed that he be handed over to her.

# MYSTERIOUS HEIR.

Count Ignaz Kwilecki and his wife, Countess  
Isabella Kwilecki, who occupied a very promi-  
nent position among the Polish aristocracy, were  
for many years disappointed in their hopes of a  
son and heir, the lack of whom meant that the  
family estates, all of which are strictly entailed,  
would, after the death of Count Ignaz, pass to  
Count Hector Kwilecki, a distant cousin.

Count Ignaz and Countess Isabella Kwilecki  
had three daughters, but the conditions of the  
family entail necessitated that they should be  
left on one side until there were no more male  
members of the entire Kwilecki family. The  
death of Count Ignaz would thus have plunged  
Countess Isabella and her three daughters into  
absolute poverty.

When Countess Isabella Kwilecki was fifty-  
one years of age an announcement was issued  
to the effect that she had given birth to a son  
on January 27th, 1907. It was alleged  
to be the Count Joseph Kwilecki, whose fate  
has now been decided by the supreme court of  
the empire.

The legal contest began soon after the boy's  
birth, when Countess Isabella Kwilecki was  
accused of having obtained the baby from  
another woman to pass it off as her own son  
with the criminal intention of depriving Count  
Hector Kwilecki of his rightful inheritance of  
the family estates, and thereby securing to  
himself an entailed revenue during the minority  
of her alleged child.

Count Hector Kwilecki employed a small  
army of detectives, and in the course of their  
inquiries they brought to light many strange  
facts.

Countess Isabella, instead of remaining at  
her magnificent home to give birth to her child,  
travelled to Berlin and rented a small flat. At  
the time of the birth she refused to summon any  
doctor, but was attended by several elderly  
Polish women who had been domestic servants  
in her household for many years.

# MANY TRIALS.

Count Hector Kwilecki spent three years in  
collecting incriminating material, and  
initiated an action demanding that the High  
Court at Posen should adjudge the infant to be  
an interloper and neither the rightful son of the  
Countess Isabella Kwilecki nor the legitimate  
heir to the Kwilecki estates.

The case was tried in 1901, when the boy was  
four years of age, and he was brought into  
court to show the alleged remarkable likeness  
between his own features and those of the  
Countess Isabella. The High Court at Posen  
rejected Count Hector Kwilecki's claim, and  
ruled that there were sufficient proofs to  
warrant the denial of Countess Isabella's  
motherhood.

Count Hector Kwilecki then pressed the  
public prosecutor to take action, and the array  
of evidence laid before that official seemed to be  
so overwhelming that he ordered the arrest of  
Countess Isabella and her husband, as well as of  
the Polish servants who were in attendance  
upon her at the time of the alleged birth.

The trial of Count Ignaz Kwilecki, Countess  
Isabella Kwilecki and of their three servants, took  
place in Berlin in 1903, and ended in the acquit-  
tal of all the prisoners.

Count Hector Kwilecki persuaded Cecilia  
Mayer, the alleged rightful mother of the boy,  
to bring an action in the civil court for the  
recovery of the child. Count Hector Kwilecki  
made no secret of the fact that he supplied her  
with the necessary money to pay the costs of this  
action.

The action was first heard in the Civil  
Court at Posen, and the counsel who appeared  
on behalf of little Count Joseph Kwilecki  
argued that Cecilia Mayer could not possibly  
be the mother of the boy, because if she were,  
she would naturally desire to see him heir to  
magnificent estates, living in comfort and  
luxury among the great ones of the land, instead  
of endeavouring to drag him down from his  
high position and reduce him to beggary in a  
poor man's hut.

# LAST APPEAL.

The Posen Court gave judgment against  
Cecilia Mayer, but Count Hector Kwilecki  
succeeded in accumulating new evidence, and  
another trial took place before the Civil Court  
at Breslau. There again, judgment was given  
in favour of Cecilia Mayer, but Count Hector  
Kwilecki appealed against this decision.

# WEATHER REPORT.

On the 6th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has  
fallen all day in N.E. Japan, and risen mod-  
erately to slightly in Vladivostok and E. China.  
A depression has passed from the continent  
to the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan.  
The Pacific high pressure still extends West-  
wards from the Bonins to the coasts of S. China.  
Pressure is relatively low over N. Annam  
and Hongkong.  
Moderate S.E. winds may be expected over the  
N. part of the China Sea.  
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending  
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon  
to-day is as follows:—  
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (a)  
Formosa Channel. S.E. winds moderate.  
South coast of China between Same as No. 1.  
Hongkong and Lamooka. Same as No. 1.  
South coast of China between Same as No. 1.  
Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1.  
S.E. and E. winds, moderate or fresh,  
showery, fine interval.

# KING EDWARD VII. FOUNDATION.

SIR ERNEST CASSELL'S GIFT.

We announced on August 17 last, says The  
Times, that Sir Ernest Cassel intended to devote  
£200,000 to the establishment of an Anglo-  
German institute in memory of King Edward,  
and this he has now done.

The English section, which has the patronage  
of the King and Queen and Queen Alexandra,  
will be known under the name of "King  
Edward VII. British-German Foundation  
(United Kingdom)," the German section, which  
has the patronage of the German Emperor and  
Empress, will be called "König Edward VII.  
British-Deutsche Stiftung (Deutsche Athlei-  
tanz)."

The British section is intended to assist  
Germans residing in Great Britain, and the  
German section to assist British subjects resid-  
ing in Germany. For each section the income  
from a capital sum of upwards of £100,000 is  
available.

The Council of Administration of the British  
section consists of Lord Esher (Chairman),  
Lord Redesdale (Vice-Chairman), Baron Bruno  
Schroder, Mr. Felix Cassel, K.C., M.P., Mr.  
Geoffrey Drake, Mr. C. S. Leach, Dr. Ernest  
Schuster, and the following ladies:—The Hon.  
Iris Milford, Lady Lewis, and Miss Bruce.

The German Ambassador in London for the  
time being is ex officio member of the council.  
The Hon. W. B. L. Barrington is Hon.  
Solicitor and Sir Francis Tripplé Hon. Secre-  
tary.

The objects of the King Edward VII.  
British-German Foundation (United Kingdom)

1 To aid persons of German nationality in  
the United Kingdom who may be in poverty,  
distress, or in need of any kind of assistance.  
2 To support already existing charitable in-  
stitutions which have similar objects in view.  
3 As funds may permit, to enable persons of  
German nationality to attend educational  
establishments in the United Kingdom.  
Applications for assistance should be made,  
in writing, to the Hon. Secretary, Sir Francis  
Tripplé, at the offices of the foundation, Denison  
House, Vauxhall Bridge-road, London, S.W.

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other ailments of the Stomach and Intestines,  
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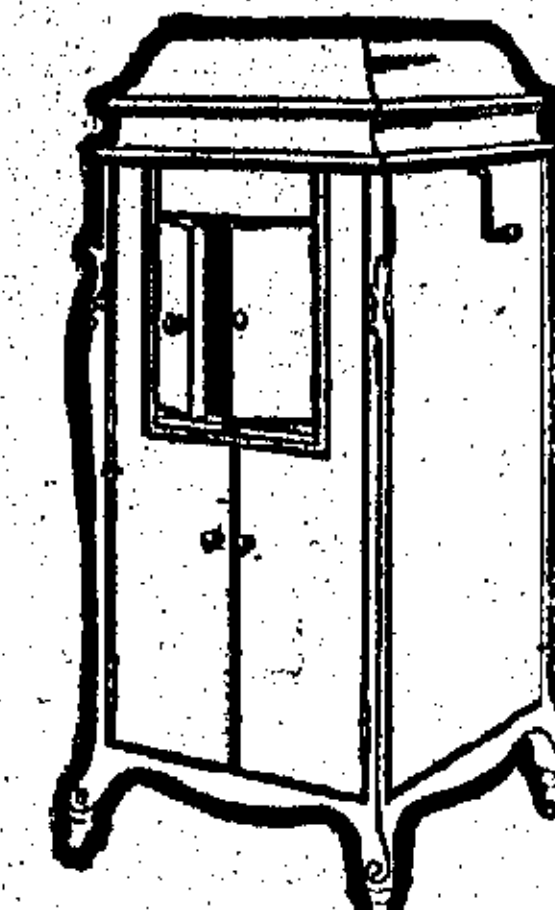
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Irish Wit  
Boccaccio March  
Hornpipe Rag

A Bunch of Nonsense  
Please don't tell my wife  
Father was out  
Foolish Questions  
Hullo! People  
Bombasto March  
Pensive Moon Thoughts  
Arrah Wanna  
Yellow Gal (Laughing Song)  
The Silly Cavalier (Merry Widow)  
Gay Gassoon (Banjo)  
Roll on, Silver Moon (Yodel)  
Yankee Prince Selection  
Narcisus  
Ring o' Roses from (Dollar Princess)  
I hear you calling me  
Medley of Irish Jigs  
Mikado Selection  
Tuddy Bear's Picnic  
Moon, Dear  
Humorous Variations  
Never introduce your bloke to your lady friend  
Madame Butterfly Selection  
The Moon has his eyes on you  
"Balance Corners" Lancers  
Polka Fantasia Selection  
Serenade (Piano)  
Dollar Princess, Medley  
Take me up with you, dearie  
If you alone were mine (Two Step)

**"Montserrat"**

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| 12 Selected Ash Cues.                   | 1 Wall Cue Rack.                          |
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| 1 Billiard Marking Board.               | 1 Box Best Cue Tips, assorted.            |
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[1134-1]

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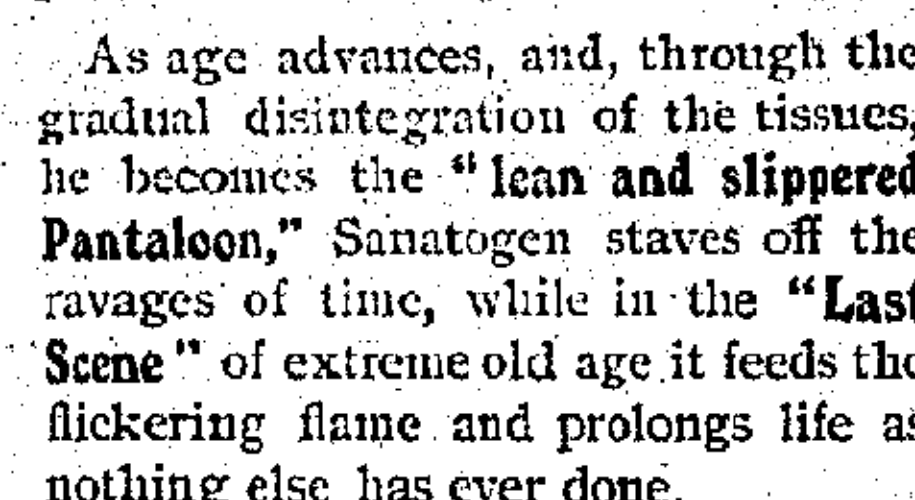
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Hongkong, 1st May, 1911

The I.G.M. str. *Tranquana* left Foochow on the 5th inst. at 4 p.m., and may be expected here to-day at 5 a.m.

The Danish str. *Arabien* left Vladivostok on the 4th inst., and may be expected here or about the 10th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Korek*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 17th inst., is expected to reach the Straits on the 10th inst. at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 14th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Budelo*, which left here on the 1st inst., at 1 p.m., arrived at Singapore on the 5th inst., at 10 a.m.

The P.M. S.S. Co. str. *Monigata* sailed from Hongkong for the 5th inst. for Hongkong via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 7th prox.

The Indo-China str. *Namsang* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 1st inst., and is due to reach the Straits on the 17th inst.

The Tank str. *Ansar*, *Suseric* arrived at Vancouver, B.C. on the 3rd inst.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN

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# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	D'light, 8th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Noon, 10th June	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP	NILE	About 15th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	SIMLA	About 15th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PALMERO, and YOKOHAMA	PALMERO	About 22nd June	Freight only.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1911.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 7th June, 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 8th June, 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 10th June, 4 P.M.	
TIENTSIN via WEIHAWEI	"HUICHOW"	On 12th June, 4 P.M.	
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAIYUAN"	On 15th June, 4 P.M.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"LINAN"	On 15th June, 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 17th June, 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 20th June, 4 P.M.	
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"SANUI"	On 20th June, 4 P.M.	

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

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# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW	"HAIKING"	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 11 A.M.	
	"HAIKUN"	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 11 A.M.	
	"HAIKAN"	FRIDAY, 16th June, at 11 A.M.	

During the Months of July and August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Fochow. Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1911.

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wed. 7th June, 2 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Friday, 9th June, Noon.	
SINGAPORE	"HOESANG"	Saturday, 10th June, Noon.	
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 10th June, 2 P.M.	
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 15th June, Noon.	
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 17th June, 2 P.M.	

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Hongkong, 7th June, 1911.

# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI & YOKOHAMA	S.S. SILVIA	19th June	
	S.S. NELLAS	20th June	
	S.S. SPEZIA	1st July	
	S.S. SILEZIA	12th July	
	S.S. AMBRIA	28th July	
	S.S. ALESIA	9th Aug.	
	S.S. SENEGAMBIA	25th Aug.	
	S.S. SUBVIA	6th Sept.	

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1911.

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA. IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	CHIYO MARU	FRIDAY, June 30th, 1 P.M.	
AMERICA MARU	AMERICA MARU	FRIDAY, July 21st, 1 P.M.	
TENYO MARU	TENYO MARU	FRIDAY, July 28th, 1 P.M.	
NIPPON MARU	NIPPON MARU	FRIDAY, Aug. 18th, 1 P.M.	

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AMERICA MARU 11,000 A. G. Stevens FRIDAY, July 21st, 1 P.M.

TENYO MARU 11,000 E. Bent FRIDAY, July 28th, 1 P.M.

NIPPON MARU 11,000 H. S. Smith FRIDAY, Aug. 18th, 1 P.M.

↑ Triple Screws, turbine engines. \* Twin-Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

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# SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
HONGKONG MARU	HONGKONG MARU	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.	
KIYO MARU	KIYO MARU	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.	
BUYO MARU	BUYO MARU	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 1 P.M.	

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 P.M.

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# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 11 A.M.	
VIA KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	WED. 14th July, at 11 A.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"MEXICO MARU"	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 A.M.	
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"CANADA MARU"	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 11 A.M.	

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WED. 7th June, at 10 A.M.	
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"DALIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 11th May, at 10 A.M.	
ANPING VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WED. 14th June, at 10 A.M.	

During the two months of July and August, Return Tickets to Fochow available Three Months will be issued at the Special Rates of:—

1ST CLASS \$45.50 2ND CLASS \$29.90.

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FOR HAMBURG, HAYRE & HAMBURG	S.S. SCANDIA	23rd June	
FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	S.S. SITHONIA	26th June	
FOR HAYRE & HAMBURG	S.S. SLAVONIA	8th July	
FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	S.S. BRASILIA	9th July	

For Further Particulars, apply to—

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Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1911.

# U.S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	SIBERIA	FRIDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.	
MANCHURIA	MANCHURIA	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.	
MONGOLIA	MONGOLIA	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.	
KOREA	KOREA	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.	
SIBERIA	SIBERIA	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.	
MANCHURIA	MANCHURIA	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.	
MONGOLIA	MONGOLIA	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.	
KOREA	KOREA	SATURDAY, 28th Oct., at 1 P.M.	

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS TONS SAILING DATES

SIBERIA 18,000 FRIDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.

MANCHURIA 27,000 SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.

MONGOLIA 27,000 SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.

KOREA 18,000 FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.

SIBERIA 18,000 FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.

MANCHURIA 27,000 FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.

MONGOLIA 27,000 SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.

KOREA 18,000 SATURDAY, 28th Oct., at 1 P.M.

\* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "SIBERIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Ports: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Ports: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Ports: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

# INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
CHINA	CHINA	FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.	
PERSIA	PERSIA	FRIDAY, 16th July, at 1 P.M.	
THE S.S. "CHINA"	THE S.S. "CHINA"	FRIDAY, 16th Aug., at 1 P.M.	

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALEON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports, \$43.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via New York ... \$45.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	"KAWACHI MARU"	WED. 14th June, at 1 P.M.	
	"ATSUTA MARU"	WED. 21st June, at Daylight	
	"HITACHI MARU"	WED. 5th July, at Daylight	
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	"SADO MARU"	SATURDAY, 17th June, from Kowloon	
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"INABA MARU"	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 P.M.	
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	"TAMBA MARU"	TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 P.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"YAWATA MARU"	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, and KOBE	"NIKKO MARU"	FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon	
	"NIKKO MARU"	WED. 7th June, at Noon	
	"BOMBAY MARU"	WED. 7th June, at Noon	
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"MIYASAKI MARU"	THURSDAY, 8th June, at 11 A.M.	
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	"HAKATA MARU"	TUESDAY, 13th June, at Noon	

↑ Calling at Djibouti.

§ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. \* Carries Deck Passengers. † Cargo only.

# CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN	1st CLASS	2nd CLASS
HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.	\$120	\$80
Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.	\$110	\$70
SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.	\$100	\$60
Yokohama Return, Kobe Return, Moji Return, Nagasaki Return.	\$90	\$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

# THOS. COOK & SON,

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	THOS. COOK & SON	1st June	
YOKOHAMA	THOS. COOK & SON	2nd June	

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 23, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATSE STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON, E.C.



## "G R A E T Z."

METALLIC FILAMENT

EHRICH &amp; GRAETZ,

LAMPS

BERLIN S. O. 36.

Saving in current 70%

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**  
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.**BERLIN GUBENER****HUTFABRIK ACT.-GES.****VORM. A. COHN GUBEN III.**

(GERMANY).

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Manufacturers and Exporters of all kinds of

FELT AND WOOL HATS SOFT AND STIFF.

DAILY PRODUCTION 26,000 HATS BY 3,500 WORKMEN.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

## COMMERCIAL.

## EXCHANGE

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 6th.

ON LONDON:—	Telegraphic Transfer .....	194
	Bank Bills, on demand .....	194
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight .....	194
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .....	194
	Credits, at 4 months' sight .....	110 1/2
	Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 10 1/2	10 1/2
ON PARIS:—	Bank Bills, on demand .....	229
	Credits, at 4 months' sight .....	233
ON GERMANY:—	On demand .....	185
ON NEW YORK:—	Bank Bills, on demand .....	44 1/2
	Credits, at 60 days' sight .....	45 1/2
ON BOMBAY:—	Telegraphic Transfer .....	135 1/2
	Bank, on demand .....	136
ON CALCUTTA:—	Telegraphic Transfer .....	135 1/2
	Bank, on demand .....	136
ON SHANGHAI:—	Bank, at sight .....	74 1/2
	Private, 30 days' sight .....	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA:—	On demand .....	88 1/2
ON MANILA:—	On demand—Pesos—	89
ON SINGAPORE:—	On demand .....	77 1/2
ON BATAVIA:—	On demand .....	108 1/2
ON HAIPHONG:—	On demand .....	14 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON:—	On demand .....	14 1/2 p.m.
ON HONGKONG:—	On demand .....	84 1/2
	SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate .....	810.95
	GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per teel .....	87.20
	SILVER, per oz. ....	24.8d.

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**SUBSIDIARY COINS.**


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		per cent
Chinese	20 cents pieces, .....	72.22 discount
Chinese	10 " .....	73.58
Hongkong	20 " .....	87.07
Hongkong	10 " .....	87.21

## SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, JUNE 6th, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.—	120,000	\$125	all	(890, sellers)
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	99,925	\$27	\$26	\$90, buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$9.
China Bank, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.15, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	all	\$5, buyers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	
COTTON MILLS.—	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 83.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	125,000	Tls. 50	all	\$4, buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 47.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 57.
Leong-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 20.
Soy Chue Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	40,000	\$7	\$6	\$2.14, buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	60,000	\$50	all	\$48, sellers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—	60,000	\$50	all	\$54, buyers
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$6	all	\$7, buyers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 37.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	all	\$5, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	18,000	\$25	all	\$3.15, buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10	all	\$19.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$21.
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Limited	12,000	\$10	all	\$11.5.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	8,000	\$50	\$25	\$75.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	all	\$11, sellers
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$185, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$17, buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	15,000	\$10	\$7	\$7.2, buyers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$175, buyers
INSURANCES.—	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$118, buyers
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$25	\$105.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$100	\$50	\$325, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$100	\$25	\$155, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	12,400	\$100	\$100	\$815, sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$195, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$195, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$195, buyers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—	50,000	\$100	all	\$94, sellers
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$25, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$15.94.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	\$47.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$700.
West Point Building Co., Limited	16,000	Ecs. 250	all	\$2, sellers
MINING.—	200,000	\$10	all	\$12.
Societe Francaise des Charbons du Tonkin	25,000	\$10	\$1	\$1, buyers
Rand Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$5, buyers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$83, sellers
PHILIPPINE CO., LIMITED	20,000	\$100	all	\$19.
RAFFINERIES.—	7,000	\$100	all	\$104, buyers
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$3, buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$3, buyers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—	30,000	\$25	all	\$19.
China and Malacca Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	\$31, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	68. set. 1/100.
Hongkong, Canton & Malacca S.S. Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$90.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 def.	\$1	all	\$24.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000	\$10	\$5	\$15.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$25.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$61, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$9, buyers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—	1,200	\$10	all	\$3, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$5, sellers
Wm. Cowell, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$5, or div. buy.
Watkins, Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$4.10.
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	9,900 ordy.	\$10	all	\$300.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	100 fctrs.	\$10	all	\$64.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$64.

Daily Wire

Para Rubber in London	4/2 per lb. firm			
Loans	Amount. Value. Interest. Quotation.			
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

## "OSRAMS"! "OSRAMS"! "OSRAMS"!

THE BEST METALLIC FILAMENT LAMP MADE.

PRICES REDUCED FROM 1ST JUNE.

The "OSRAM" Lamp, notwithstanding numerous cheap imitations and other Foreign-made Metallic Lamps, holds its own and commands a higher price on its merits, which are—

1st **PAYING** its own cost in 150 hours' burning by the reduction in Electric Light bills.

2nd **LONG LIFE**, the average being 3,000 hours without blackening or taking more current.

3rd **LOW CONSUMPTION**, the average being 1 Watt per Candle-power as against 4 Watts for the Ordinary Carbon Lamp.

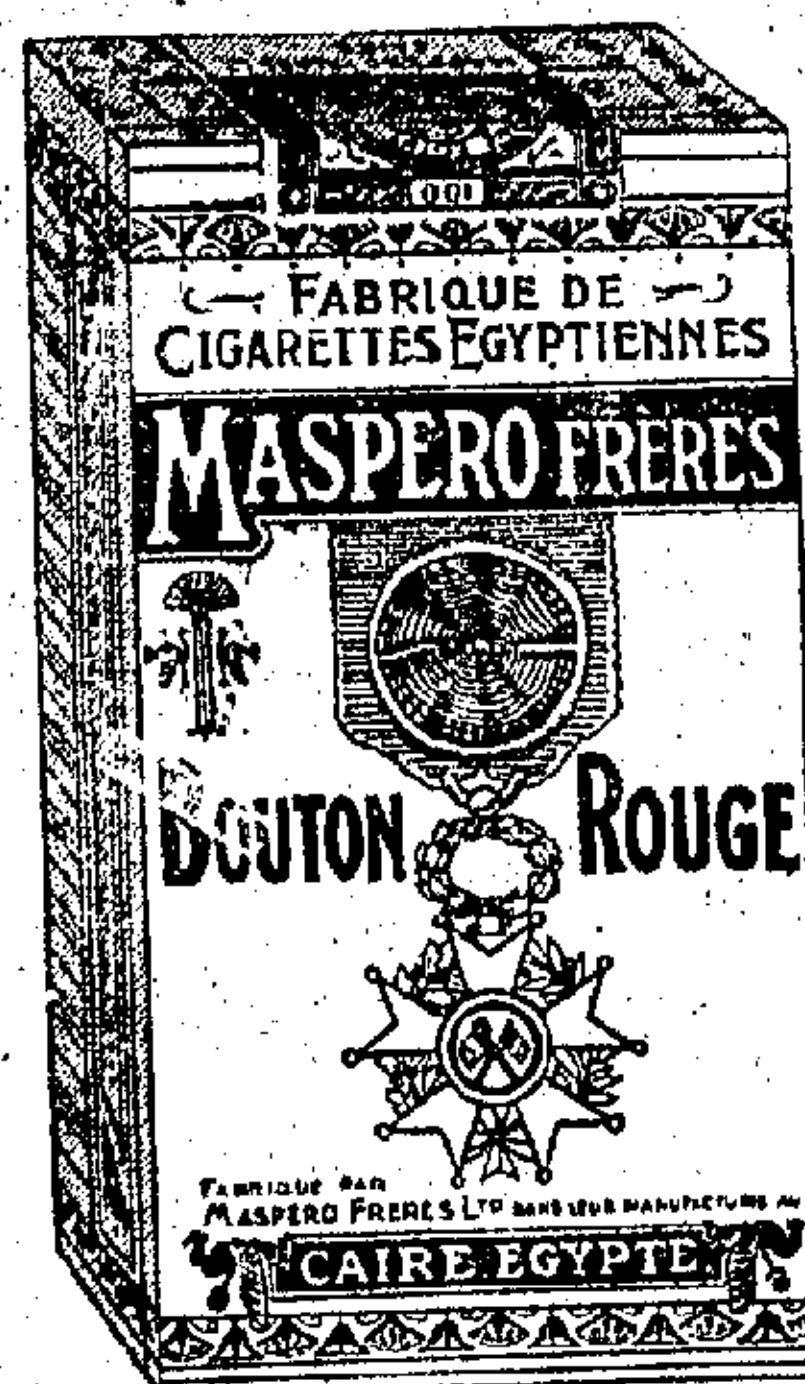
SOLE RETAIL AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:

**WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.**

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL

TELEPHONE 358.

## THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION

**Bouton Rouge**  
and **Felucca**A LUXURY TO  
THE MAN  
OF TASTE

IN 50's &amp; 100's

HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80

PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



# Hoehl

Extra Dry

gout americain

Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China  
Hugo C.A. Fromm, Hongkong.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Acadia, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 3rd inst., at 7.00 a.m. and may be expected here to-morrow. This packet brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 3rd May, and for despatch overland on the 10th of May.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	Sikhong	Wednesday, 7th, 8.00 A.M.
Sratow	Amio	Wednesday, 7th, 8.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Mathilde	Wednesday, 7th, 8.00 A.M.
Sratow, Amoy and Foochow	Choshan Maru	Wednesday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Sungking	Wednesday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Hohow and Bangkok	Wongkoi	Wednesday, 7th, 10.00 A.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Wednesday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nishiki Maru	Wednesday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Lucie	Wednesday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy	Clara Jensen	Wednesday, 7th, 1.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kumang	Wednesday, 7th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Benverlich	Wednesday, 7th, 4.00 P.M.
Saigon	Pheunpenh	Wednesday, 7th, 4.00 P.M.

EUROPE, A.C. INDIA VIA TUTUCUIN.  
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes will be included in this contract mail.)

SHANGHAI	PER	DATE
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Sui Tai	Thursday, 8th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Anhui	Thursday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Vanata Maru	Friday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Haiching	Friday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Hangsang	Friday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.

KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	PER	DATE
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Sui Tai	Friday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Tymaki	Friday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Hopang	Saturday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Delhi	Saturday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Yuenang	Saturday, 10th, 1.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Zafro	Saturday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Arratoon Apour	Saturday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.) SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	PER	DATE
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Ningpo	Saturday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Huichow	Saturday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Haiman	Sunday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Ichia	Sunday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Tsun	Sunday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Mausang	Sunday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Taiyuan	Thursday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.

## THE NESTLÉ &amp; ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.

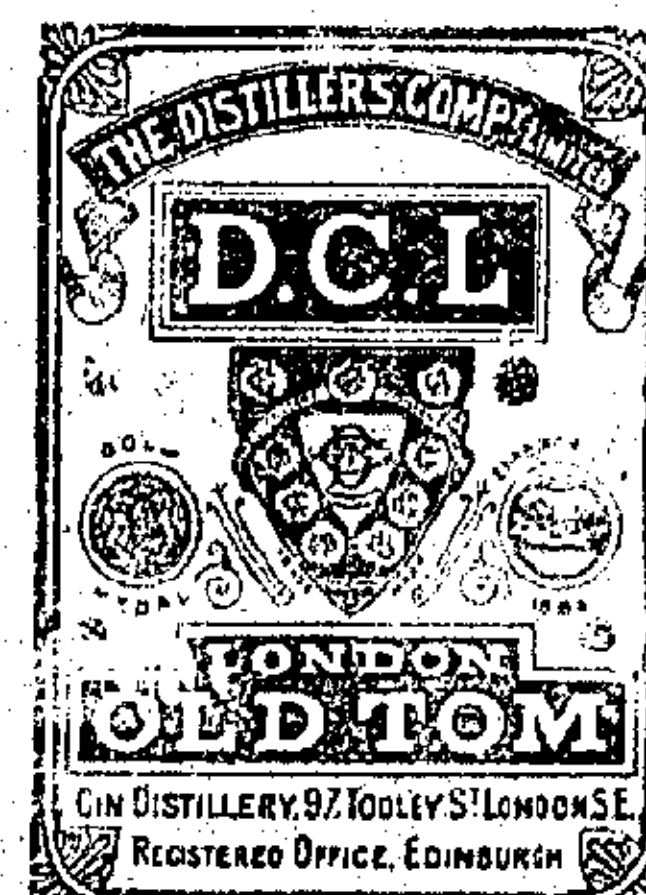
**Milkmaid****Milk**GUARANTEED  
FULL CREAM.**STERILIZED  
NATURAL MILK.**A trial of which will satisfy you of its  
EXCELLENCE.

## PRICE:

20 Cents Per Tin.  
\$2.30 .... Per Doz. Tins.  
\$9.00 .... Per Case of 4 Doz. Tins.

## ON SALE AT—

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
KWAN YEE, Queen's Road Central.  
CHONG YEE, Queen's Road Central.  
MAN YUEN, Queen's Road East.  
NAM HING LOONG, Queen's Road Central.  
MUTUAL STORES, Queen's Road Central.  
HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,  
11, Caine Road.

THE  
"GIN  
OF  
GINS"THE  
CONNOISSEUR'S  
BRAND.**H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,**

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 12th June—Auction of Crown Land at Kennedy Road, by Public Works Dept. 3 P.M.  
Saturday, 24th June—Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd., 12.30 P.M.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 7th to 13th, 1911.

Days of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.
Wed.	7	h. m. 6 46	ft. in. 5 6	h. m. 1 8	ft. in. 2 8
Thurs.	8	6 55	4 6	0 32	2 3
Fri.	9	7 52	4 4	1 51	2 2
Sat.	10	8 46	4 2	2 31	1 7
Sun.	11	9 38	4 1	3 10	1 6
Mon.	12	10 27	4 0	3 48	1 1
Tues.	13	11 15	3 9	4 26	0 9

## OPIUM.

—:—

May 16th

Quotations are ...	at	per picul.
Malwa New	\$2,250	2,300
Malwa Old	\$2,320	2,350
Malwa Older	\$2,370	2,390
Malwa V. Old	\$2,420	2,450
Persian fine quality	\$1,125	
Persian extra fine	\$2,025	
Paina New	\$2,375	per chest
Paina Old	\$2,375	
Banaras New	\$2,375	
Banaras Old	\$2,325	

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 6th.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.87	29.93	29.86
Temperature	83	83	82
Humidity	79	79	87
Wind Direction	E	East	E
Force	2	3	2
Weather	o	c	op
Rain	—	0.01	—

Highest open air Temperature on 5th. 65  
Lowest open air Temperature on 5th. 79